

CONTROLS ON BIOAVAILABILITY OF PHOSPHORUS IN THE COASTAL OCEAN: A COUPLED GEOCHEMICAL AND ENZYMATIC APPROACH.

Kathleen C. Ruttenberg
Department of Marine Chemistry and Geochemistry
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution
Mail Stop #8
360 Woods Hole Rd.
Woods Hole, MA 02543
email:kruttenberg@whoi.edu
tel:(508)457-2482
fax:(508)457-2183

Award #N00014-95-1-0478

LONG-TERM GOALS:

The long-term goals are to assess controls on nutrient limitation of biological productivity in the coastal ocean, to identify those processes which control supply of bioavailable nutrients to the coastal ocean, and to critically examine which nutrient(s) limit biological productivity in the coastal ocean.

OBJECTIVES:

Specific objectives this year were to (1) complete the summer and winter cruises to the Eel River Shelf plus the coupled river sampling component, (2) process water column samples taken during the helicopter rapid-response sampling immediately after the December 1996 flood of the Eel River, (3) work toward completion of analyses of field samples, (4) finalize work on method development for Dissolved Organic Phosphorus (DOP) and Alkaline Phosphatase (APase) assays and draft manuscripts, and (4) begin to evaluate the nutrient limitation status of the study area by combining the geochemical and biological assay data.

APPROACH:

We employ geochemical methods to separately quantify dissolved and particulate nutrient pools in river-dominated coastal field areas. The methods employed permit assessment of the size of bioavailable nutrient pools. Changes in the geochemical nature of distinct phosphorus pools along the salinity gradient in the river-dominated coastal zone provide a means for identifying processes which control or otherwise impact the supply of bioavailable nutrients to the coastal ocean. In addition to detailed assessment of phosphorus geochemistry, extensive geochemical characterization of dissolved and particulate matter are being conducted to further constrain processes affecting supply of phosphorus and other nutrients (nitrogen, silicon, carbon) to the coastal ocean.

| Report Documentation Page | | | | Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188 | |
|--|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------|
| Public reporting burden for the collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington VA 22202-4302. Respondents should be aware that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to a penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if it does not display a currently valid OMB control number. | | | | | |
| 1. REPORT DATE 30 SEP 1997 | | 2. REPORT TYPE | | 3. DATES COVERED 00-00-1997 to 00-00-1997 | |
| 4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Controls on Bioavailability of Phosphorous in the Coastal Ocean: A Coupled Geochemical and Enzymatic Approach | | | | 5a. CONTRACT NUMBER | |
| | | | | 5b. GRANT NUMBER | |
| | | | | 5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER | |
| 6. AUTHOR(S) | | | | 5d. PROJECT NUMBER | |
| | | | | 5e. TASK NUMBER | |
| | | | | 5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER | |
| 7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, Department of Marine Chemistry and Geochemistry, Woods Hole, MA, 02543 | | | | 8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER | |
| 9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) | | | | 10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S) | |
| | | | | 11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S) | |
| 12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release; distribution unlimited | | | | | |
| 13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES | | | | | |
| 14. ABSTRACT | | | | | |
| 15. SUBJECT TERMS | | | | | |
| 16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF: | | | 17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT Same as Report (SAR) | 18. NUMBER OF PAGES 4 | 19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON |
| a REPORT unclassified | b ABSTRACT unclassified | c THIS PAGE unclassified | | | |

The *in situ* nutrient demand of the phytoplankton community is assessed by determining activity of alkaline phosphatase (APase) in geochemically characterized samples, as described above. The presence of APase activity is a definitive indicator of phosphorus limitation. Biomass is determined by chlorophyll-a analyses. A number of parameters are used in addition to APase activity to assess the limiting nutrient status of the study system (C:N:P ratios, ratios of C, N, and P to Chl-a). These limiting nutrient indicators are coupled to results of the geochemical analyses described above to identify reservoirs which are actively supplying bioavailable nutrients.

WORK COMPLETED:

During the last year I have completed two cruises to the Eel River Shelf and the coupled river sampling component, in addition to which we processed samples collected for us by the rapid-response team. These latter samples consisted of ca. 100 surface water samples collected via helicopter immediately after the peak of the Eel River flood last December, and ca. 100 surface sediment samples collected from a small vessel as soon after the flood as possible. All field work in this project has been done in collaboration with the scientists funded by ONR for the STRATAFORM program. We have completed 75% of the analyses of filtered water samples, and 25% of the analyses on particulates and bottom sediments. We have submitted an abstract to the 1998 Feb. AGU-ASLO meeting to present the results of this work.

In addition, we have nearly completed analytical work in development and verification of methods for quantifying DOP and APase activity. We are currently working on a manuscript presenting the DOP method results for submission by the end of the year.

RESULTS:

Seasonal variability in the nutrient inventories and profile shapes are evident in results from the three STRATAFORM cruises. Dissolved Organic Phosphorus (DOP) constitutes an important fraction of the total dissolved phosphorus inventory in both spring and summer. However, there are important seasonal differences. In the spring, Dissolved Inorganic Phosphorus (DIP) concentrations typically exceed DOP concentrations throughout the water column. Summer profiles, in contrast, show surface water DOP concentrations as much as six times higher than DIP concentrations. These DOP concentration maxima typically coincide with a maximum in chl-a, DIP concentrations near detection limits, and the presence of alkaline phosphatase (APase) activity. The presence of APase activity, an inducible enzyme in algae and bacteria whose presence indicates phosphate limitation, suggests that algae are hydrolyzing DOP to form DIP in order to satisfy their nutritional phosphate demand. The same stations which in summer display higher DOP than DIP and high chl-a often show high surface water ammonia concentrations, as well, resulting in ratios of Dissolved Inorganic Nitrogen (DIN) to DIP (e.g. DIN:DIP) which exceed the Redfield Ratio, also consistent with a seasonally phosphate-limited system.

Plots of water column dissolved inorganic nitrogen (DIN) versus DIP indicate a shift from N-limitation in spring to P-limitation in summer, or possibly co-limitation by P and N. This trend is not evident if nitrate only is plotted against DIP (e.g. nitrate versus DIP), demonstrating the

importance of including all inorganic nitrogen species in the assessment of nutrient limitation. Ammonia concentrations, in particular, are very high in the summer and drive the system toward phosphate limitation. The relationship between DIN and DIP in these nutrient/nutrient plots is tighter (higher R^2) in spring than in summer. Data from our benthic flux cores indicates that this may be due to the presence of a significant benthic phosphate flux out of sediments in summer.

Results from the January cruise show considerably lower chl-a and higher and more invariant oxygen concentrations, consistent with a lower productivity regime. The water was considerably more turbid than in spring and summer due to the recent flooding of adjacent rivers. Water column DIP concentrations from these winter-time samples are remarkably invariant, which may result from the "phosphate buffering" effect, that is, the sorptive interaction of phosphate with terrigenous particulate matter in the water column.

IMPACT:

Results from the work completed to date suggest that nutrient limitation shifted from Nitrogen (N)-limited in spring to Phosphate (P)-limited in summer on the Eel River Shelf. If this kind of shift is a regular phenomenon in this coastal system, it indicates that current models of nutrient forcing on biological productivity in the coastal ocean may require radical revision. Current models assume ubiquitous N-limitation, and often focus exclusively on nitrate, only one of the possible dissolved and bioavailable species of N. This work demonstrates the necessity of including all forms of bioavailable nutrients when making an assessment of nutrient limitation of biological productivity.

TRANSITIONS:

The uncertainty which exists about which nutrient is "the" limiting nutrient precludes construction of realistic descriptive or predictive models of coastal ocean biomass dynamics. This has important implications for academic and Naval objectives centered around prediction of biogenic particle production in the coastal ocean. A major objective of this research is to provide evidence of the importance of including "non-traditional" nutrient pools into productivity-prediction models, and to underline the importance of explicitly documenting the identity of limiting nutrients in a given ecosystem in order to avoid assumptions which may prove unrealistic.

RELATED PROJECTS:

This project has benefitted greatly from the opportunity to collaborate with scientists in the ONR-funded STRATAFORM project. In particular, Chuck Nittrouer has been exceedingly helpful in accommodating ship-time needs for carrying out the work described in this report. Nittrouer and other STRATAFORM scientists have expressed interest in the water column data which I am generating as part of this project, as it will help them to constrain the sediment delivery term for strata formation on the Eel River Shelf. In addition, I have been looking at the geochemistry of surface sediments, in particular at components derived from water column productivity, to link surface sediment parameters which provide an indication of organic matter

source and reactivity (chl-a, organic C:N:P ratios) to water column profiles of these same parameters. This will provide insight into the seasonal delivery of metabolizable organic matter to the sea bed on the Eel River Shelf. The delivery of water column biogenic particulate matter (e.g. productivity) to the sea bed has a direct effect on strata preservation, through direct sedimentation, and by increasing the supply of reactive organic matter which fuels benthic bioturbating organisms, and promotes sediment reworking and destruction of strata-boundaries.